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EXAMINER

CHOJNACKI, MELLISSA M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2175

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DATE MAILED: 03/15/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/816,887

Applicant(s)

PUGH, WILLIAM A.

Examiner

Melissa M Chojnacki

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-38 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-38 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.


Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.


DOV POPOVICI
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 4.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. The arrangement of the disclosed application does not conform with 37 CFR 1.77(b).

Section headings are underlined throughout the disclosed specification.

Section headings should not be underlined. Appropriate corrections are required according to the guidelines provided below:

2. The following guidelines illustrate the preferred layout for the specification of a utility application. These guidelines are suggested for the applicant's use.

Arrangement of the Specification

As provided in 37 CFR 1.77(b), the specification of a utility application should include the following sections in order. Each of the lettered items should appear in upper case, without underlining or bold type, as a section heading. If no text follows the section heading, the phrase "Not Applicable" should follow the section heading:

- (a) TITLE OF THE INVENTION.
- (b) CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS.
- (c) STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT.
- (d) INCORPORATION-BY-REFERENCE OF MATERIAL SUBMITTED ON A COMPACT DISC (See 37 CFR 1.52(e)(5) and MPEP 608.05. Computer program listings (37 CFR 1.96(c)), "Sequence Listings" (37 CFR 1.821(c)), and tables having more than 50 pages of text are permitted to be submitted on compact discs.) or
REFERENCE TO A "MICROFICHE APPENDIX" (See MPEP § 608.05(a). "Microfiche Appendices" were accepted by the Office until March 1, 2001.)
- (e) BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION.
 - (1) Field of the Invention.
 - (2) Description of Related Art including information disclosed under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
- (f) BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION.
- (g) BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING(S).
- (h) DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION.
- (i) CLAIM OR CLAIMS (commencing on a separate sheet).

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- (j) ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE (commencing on a separate sheet).
- (k) SEQUENCE LISTING (See MPEP § 2424 and 37 CFR 1.821-1.825. A "Sequence Listing" is required on paper if the application discloses a nucleotide or amino acid sequence as defined in 37 CFR 1.821(a) and if the required "Sequence Listing" is not submitted as an electronic document on compact disc).

Claim Objections

3. Claims 2 and 12 are objected to because of the following informalities:

"compressible" is misspelled. Appropriate correction is required.

1. Claims *** are objected to because of the following informalities:

Claim 4, Preamble (line 3) needs to end with a ":".

Claim 5 is objected to because it is dependent on objected dependent claim 4.

Claim 5, Preamble (line 2) needs to end with a ":".

Claim 7, Preamble (line 3) needs to end with a ":".

Claim 8 is objected to because it is dependent on objected dependent claim 7.

Claim 11, Preamble (line 3) needs to end with a ":".

Claims 12-20 are objected to because they are dependent on objected dependent claim 11.

Claim 14, Preamble (line 2) needs to end with a ":".

Claim 15 is objected to because it is dependent on objected dependent claim 14.

Claim 17, Preamble (line 2) needs to end with a ":".

Claim 18 is objected to because it is dependent on objected dependent claim 17.

Claim 30, Preamble (line 1) needs to end with a ":".

Claim 31 is objected to because it is dependent on objected dependent claim 30.

Claim 31, Preamble (line 1) needs to end with a ":".

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Claim 37, Preamble (line 2) needs to end with a ":".

Claim 38 is objected to because it is dependent on objected dependent claim 4.

Claim 38, Preamble (line 2) needs to end with a ":".

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter, which the applicant regards as his invention.

5. Claims 21-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 21 and 23 disclose "data ones", which render the claim vague and indefinite, because it is unclear as to what "data ones", signifies in the claim. Claim 21 discloses "data ones" on page 21, lines 9 and 11. Claim 23 discloses "data ones" on page 22, lines 10 and 12.

Claims 22 and 24 are rejected because they are dependent on a rejected independent claim. Dependent claim 22 depends on independent claim 21 and dependent claim 24 depends on independent claim 23.

②③.
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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 1, 3-5, 9, 11, 13-15 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Underwood (U.S. Patent No. 6,633,878) in view of Shadmon (U.S. Patent No. 6,208,993).

As to claim 1, Underwood teaches a method for copying/archiving a web based application (See column 5, lines 59-61; column 16, lines 22-26; column 23, lines 14-17, lines 23-25), said method comprising:

initializing a file to store said web based application, including creation of a root directory within said file (See Fig. 64; column 5, lines 59-61);

and initializing a first plurality of storage data objects under said data directories for all non-file system structures of the web based application (See abstract; Fig. 1.2, where "table" is read on "non-file system"; and also see column 19, lines 39-44); and

copying and storing said non-file system structures into said first plurality of storage data objects (See Fig. 1.2, where "table" is read on "non-file system"; column 19, lines 39-44; also see column 90; lines 60-67; column 91, lines 1-9).

Underwood does not teach creating data directories under said root directory.

Shadmon teaches a method and system for uniformly accessing multiple directory services (See abstract), in which he teaches creating data directories under

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said root directory (See Fig. 1; column 38; lines 9-20, where "data dictionary" is read on "data directories").

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Underwood, to include creating data directories under said root directory.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Underwood, by the teachings of Shadmon because creating data directories under said root directory would make it easier and faster to find and retrieve relevant information to a user.

As to claims 3 and 13, Underwood as modified, teaches wherein said creating of data directories under said root directory (See Shadmon, Fig. 1; column 38; lines 9-20) and initializing a first plurality of storage data objects under said data directories comprises creating an application level data directory under said root directory (See Underwood, column 105, lines 1-8; also see Shadmon, Fig. 1; column 38; lines 9-20);

wherein said programming instructions, when executed, operate the apparatus to create an application level data directory under said root directory to create data directories under said root directory (See Shadmon, Fig. 1; column 38; lines 9-20) and initialize a first plurality of storage data objects under said data directories (See Shadmon, Fig. 1; column 38; lines 9-20; also see Underwood, column 105, lines 1-8).

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As to claims 4 and 14, Underwood as modified, teaches wherein said creating of data directories under said root directory (See Shadmon, Fig. 1; column 38; lines 9-20) and initializing a first plurality of storage data objects under said data directories (See Underwood, column 105, lines 1-8; also see Shadmon, Fig. 1; column 38; lines 9-20) further comprises:

initializing a first of said first plurality of storage data objects under said application level data directory to store a structural description describing non-file system structures and files of a file system of the web based application (See Underwood, column 90; lines 60-67; column 91, lines 1-9); and

copying and storing said structure description in said first of said first plurality of storage data objects (See Underwood, column 13, lines 44-49; column 15, lines 5-14);

wherein said programming instructions, when executed, operate the apparatus to:

initialize a first of said first plurality of storage data objects under said application level data directory to store a structural description describing non-file system structures and files of a file system of the web based application (See Underwood, column 90; lines 60-67; column 91, lines 1-9), and

copy and store said structure description in said first of said first plurality of storage data objects (See Underwood, column 13, lines 44-49; column 15, lines 5-14).

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As to claims 5 and 15, Underwood as modified, teaches wherein said copying and storing of non-file system structures into said first plurality of storage data objects comprises:

initializing a second of said first plurality of storage data objects under said application level data directory to store a user description describing users of the web based application (See Underwood, column 2, lines 14-19; column 51, lines 16-31); and

copying and storing said user description in said second of said first plurality of storage data objects (See Underwood, column 51, lines 17-19; column 283, lines 49-51);

wherein said programming instructions, when executed, operate the apparatus to initialize a second of said first plurality of storage data objects under said application level data directory to store a user description describing users of the web based application (See Underwood, column 2, lines 14-19; column 51, lines 16-31), and to copy and store said user description in said second of said first plurality of storage data objects (See Underwood, column 51, lines 17-19; column 283, lines 49-51).

As to claims 9 and 19, Underwood as modified, teaches wherein the method further comprises copying and storing files of the web based application that are part of a file system into said file for storing said web based application as second plurality of storage data objects under said root directory (See Underwood,); wherein said programming instructions, when executed, operate the apparatus to copy and store files of the web based application that are part of a file system into said file for storing said

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web based application as second plurality of storage data objects under said root directory (See Underwood, column 105, lines 1-8; also see Shadmon, Fig. 1; column 38; lines 9-20).

As to claim 11, Underwood teaches an apparatus comprising:

storage medium having stored therein programming instructions (See column 17, lines 29-31), when executed, operate the apparatus to:

initialize a file to store said web based application, including creation of a root directory within said file (See Fig. 64; column 5, lines 59-61);
initializing a first plurality of storage data objects under said data directories for all non-file system structures of the web based application (See abstract; Fig. 1.2, where "table" is read on "non-file system"; and also see column 19, lines 39-44); and
copy and store said non-file system structures into said first plurality of storage data objects (See Fig. 1.2, where "table" is read on "non-file system"; column 19, lines 39-44).

Underwood does not teach create data directories under said root directory; and a processor coupled to the storage medium to execute the programming instructions.

Shadmon teaches a method and system for uniformly accessing multiple directory services (See abstract), in which he teaches create data directories under said root directory (See Fig. 1; column 38; lines 9-20, where "data dictionary" is read on "data directories"); and a processor coupled to the storage medium to execute the

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programming instructions (See Fig. 1, where "Database Management system" is read on a "storage medium"; also see column 18, lines 50-52).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Underwood, to include create data directories under said root directory; and a processor coupled to the storage medium to execute the programming instructions.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Underwood, by the teachings of Shadmon because create data directories under said root directory; and a processor coupled to the storage medium to execute the programming instructions would make it easier and faster to find and retrieve relevant information to a user.

8. Claims 6-8, 16-18, 21, 23, 32 and 33-38 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Underwood (U.S. Patent No. 6,633,878) in view of Shadmon (U.S. Patent No. 6,208,993), as applied to claims 1, 3-5, 9, 11, 13-15 and 19 above, and further in view of Smith et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,052,693).

As to claim 6 Underwood as modified, teaches wherein said creating of data directories under said root directory and initializing a first plurality of storage data objects under said data directories (See Shadmon, Fig. 1; column 38; lines 9-20).

Underwood as modified does not teach, creating a plurality of data table directories under said application level data directory.

Smith et al. teaches a system for assembling large databases through information extracted from text sources (See abstract), in which he teaches creating a plurality of data table directories under said application level data directory (See column 33, lines 11-17).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Underwood as modified, to include creating a plurality of data table directories under said application level data directory.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Underwood as modified, by the teachings of Smith et al. because creating a plurality of data table directories under said application level data directory would describe each and every document, entity, and form and their interrelationships held in the application data tables which store the structured entity relationship model (See Smith et al., column 33, lines 24-27).

As to claim 7, Underwood as modified, teaches wherein said creating of data directories under said root directory and initializing a first plurality of storage data objects under said data directories further comprises initializing a first subset of said first plurality of storage data objects under said data table directory to store data table schemas of the web based application (See Smith et al., column 33, lines 11-17); and initializing a second subset of said first plurality of storage data objects under said data

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table directory to data tables of the web based application (See Smith et al., column 33, lines 11-17).

As to claims 8 and 18, Underwood as modified, teaches wherein said copying and storing of non-file system structures into said first plurality of storage data objects comprises copying and storing data table schemas and data tables of the web based application into corresponding pairs of said first and second subset of said first plurality of storage data objects (See Smith et al., column 33, lines 11-17);

wherein said programming instructions, when executed, operate the apparatus to copy and store data table schemas and data tables of the web based application into corresponding pairs of said first and second subset of said first plurality of storage data objects to copy and store non-file system structures into said first plurality of storage data objects (See Smith et al., column 33, lines 11-17).

As to claim 16, Underwood as modified, teaches wherein said programming instructions, when executed, operate the apparatus to create a plurality of data table directories under said application level data directory to create data directories under said root directory and initialize a first plurality of storage data objects under said data directories (See Smith et al., column 33, lines 11-17).

As to claim 17, Underwood as modified, teaches wherein said programming instructions, when executed, operate the apparatus to:

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initialize a first subset of said first plurality of storage data objects under said data table directory to store data table schemas of the web based application, and initialize a second subset of said first plurality of storage data objects under said data table directory to data tables of the web based application (See Smith et al., column 33, lines 11-17).

As to claim 21, Underwood teaches a method for copying/restoring a web-based application into a domain (See column 14, lines 23-27; column 55, lines 61-67);

retrieving a structural description describing non-file system structures and files of the web based application (See Underwood, column 13, lines 44-49; column 15, lines 5-14); also see abstract; Fig. 1.2, where "table" is read on "non-file system"; and also see column 19, lines 39-44);

including constitutions of the non-file system structures, and files of the web-based application (See column 11, lines 46-57; column 90, lines 60-62), including pathnames of the files (See column 13, lines 44-49; column 15, lines 5-14; column 19, lines 39-44; column 18, lines 5-17; column 150, lines 9-23).

Underwood does not teach, determining in accordance with at least said structural description non-file system structures of the web based application; retrieving schemas and data ones of said non-file system structures in accordance with the result of said determination storing said data ones of said non-file system structures in accordance with schema ones of said non-file system structures; and retrieving and storing said files in accordance with the result of said determination.

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Shadmon teaches a method and system for uniformly accessing multiple directory services (See abstract), in which he determining in accordance with at least said structural description non-file system structures of the web based application (See Fig. 1; column 38; lines 9-20, where “data dictionary” is read on “data directories”).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Underwood, to include determining in accordance with at least said structural description non-file system structures of the web based application.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Underwood, by the teachings of Shadmon because determining in accordance with at least said structural description non-file system structures of the web based application would make it easier and faster to find and retrieve relevant information to a user.

Underwood as modified still does not teach, retrieving schemas and data ones of said non-file system structures in accordance with the result of said determination storing said data ones of said non-file system structures in accordance with schema ones of said non-file system structures; and retrieving and storing said files in accordance with the result of said determination.

Smith et al. teaches a system for assembling large databases through information extracted from text sources (See abstract), in which he teaches retrieving schemas and data ones of said non-file system structures in accordance with the result of said determination storing said data ones of said non-file system structures in

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accordance with schema ones of said non-file system structures (See column 1, lines 16-25; column 4, lines 18-20; column 33, lines 11-17); and retrieving and storing said files in accordance with the result of said determination (See abstract; column 1, lines 41-49; column 6, lines 16-22; column 33, lines 11-17).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Underwood as modified, to retrieving schemas and data ones of said non-file system structures in accordance with the result of said determination storing said data ones of said non-file system structures in accordance with schema ones of said non-file system structures; and retrieving and storing said files in accordance with the result of said determination.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Underwood as modified, by the teachings of Smith et al. because retrieving schemas and data ones of said non-file system structures in accordance with the result of said determination storing said data ones of said non-file system structures in accordance with schema ones of said non-file system structures; and retrieving and storing said files in accordance with the result of said determination would describe each and every document, entity, and form and their interrelationships held in the application data tables which store the structured entity relationship model (See Smith et al., column 33, lines 24-27).

As to claim 23, Underwood teaches an apparatus comprising:

a storage medium having stored therein a plurality of programming instructions
(See column 17, lines 29-31)

Underwood does not teach at least one processor coupled to the storage medium to execute the programming instructions.

Shadmon teaches a method and system for uniformly accessing multiple directory services (See abstract), in which he teaches at least one processor coupled to the storage medium to execute the programming instructions (See Fig. 1, where "Database Management system" is read on a "storage medium"; also see column 18, lines 50-52).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Underwood, to include at least one processor coupled to the storage medium to execute the programming instructions.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Underwood, by the teachings of Shadmon because at least one processor coupled to the storage medium to execute the programming instructions would make it easier and faster to find and retrieve relevant information to a user.

Underwood as modified, still does not teach when executed, operate the apparatus to retrieve a structural description describing non-file system structures and files of a web based application, determine in accordance with at least said structural description non-file system structures of the web-based application, including constitutions of the non-file system structures, and files of the web based application,

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including pathnames of the files, retrieve schemas and data ones of said non-file system structures in accordance with the result of said determination, store said data ones of said non-file system structures in accordance with schema ones of said non-file system structures, and retrieve and store said files in accordance with the result of said determination; and at least one processor coupled to the storage medium to execute the programming instructions.

Smith et al. teaches a system for assembling large databases through information extracted from text sources (See abstract), in which he teaches when executed, operate the apparatus to retrieve a structural description describing non-file system structures and files of a web based application, determine in accordance with at least said structural description non-file system structures of the web-based application (See column 1, lines 16-25; column 4, lines 18-20; column 33, lines 11-17), including constitutions of the non-file system structures, and files of the web based application, including pathnames of the files, retrieve schemas and data ones of said non-file system structures in accordance with the result of said determination (See abstract; column 1, lines 41-49; column 6, lines 16-22; column 33, lines 11-17), store said data ones of said non-file system structures in accordance with schema ones of said non-file system structures, and retrieve and store said files in accordance with the result of said determination (See abstract; column 1, lines 41-49; column 6, lines 16-22; column 33, lines 11-17).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Underwood as modified, to

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include when executed, operate the apparatus to retrieve a structural description describing non-file system structures and files of a web based application, determine in accordance with at least said structural description non-file system structures of the web-based application, including constitutions of the non-file system structures, and files of the web based application, including pathnames of the files, retrieve schemas and data ones of said non-file system structures in accordance with the result of said determination, store said data ones of said non-file system structures in accordance with schema ones of said non-file system structures, and retrieve and store said files in accordance with the result of said determination.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Underwood as modified, by the teachings of Smith et al. because when executed, operate the apparatus to retrieve a structural description describing non-file system structures and files of a web based application, determine in accordance with at least said structural description non-file system structures of the web-based application, including constitutions of the non-file system structures, and files of the web based application, including pathnames of the files,

retrieve schemas and data ones of said non-file system structures in accordance with the result of said determination, store said data ones of said non-file system structures in accordance with schema ones of said non-file system structures, and retrieve and store said files in accordance with the result of said determination would describe each and every document, entity, and form and their interrelationships held in

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the application data tables which store the structured entity relationship model (See Smith et al., column 33, lines 24-27).

As to claim 32 Underwood teaches an apparatus comprising:
a storage medium having stored therein a plurality of programming instructions
(See column 17, lines 28-31).

Underwood does not teach at least one processor coupled to the storage medium to execute the programming instructions.

Shadmon teaches a method and system for uniformly accessing multiple directory services (See abstract), in which he teaches at least one processor coupled to the storage medium to execute the programming instructions (See Fig. 1, where "Database Management system" is read on a "storage medium"; also see column 18, lines 50-52).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Underwood, to include at least one processor coupled to the storage medium to execute the programming instructions. It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Underwood, by the teachings of Shadmon because at least one processor coupled to the storage medium to execute the programming instructions would make it easier and faster to find and retrieve relevant information to a user.

Underwood as modified, still does not teach the apparatus to retrieve a plurality of data table schemas for a plurality of data tables of a web based application, and data of the data tables, as each data table schema is retrieved, store the data table schema in a temporal storage location, create a data table in accordance with the data table schema, determine if data for the data table has already been retrieved, store the data into the data table if the data for the data table has already been retrieved, and as each collection of data for a data table is retrieved, store the collection of data, in a temporal storage location, determine if the data table has already been created, store the data into the data table if the data table has already been created.

Smith et al. teaches a system for assembling large databases through information extracted from text sources (See abstract), in which he teaches the apparatus to retrieve a plurality of data table schemas for a plurality of data tables of a web based application, and data of the data tables, as each data table schema is retrieved (See column 33, lines 11-17), store the data table schema in a temporal storage location, create a data table in accordance with the data table schema (See column 33, lines 11-17), determine if data for the data table has already been retrieved (See column 33, lines 11-17; column 30, lines 43-51), store the data into the data table if the data for the data table has already been retrieved, and as each collection of data for a data table is retrieved, store the collection of data, in a temporal storage location, determine if the data table has already been created (See column 13, lines 29-30), and store the data into the data table if the data table has already been created.

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Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Underwood as modified, to include the apparatus to retrieve a plurality of data table schemas for a plurality of data tables of a web based application, and data of the data tables, as each data table schema is retrieved, store the data table schema in a temporal storage location, create a data table in accordance with the data table schema, determine if data for the data table has already been retrieved, store the data into the data table if the data for the data table has already been retrieved, and as each collection of data for a data table is retrieved, store the collection of data, in a temporal storage location, determine if the data table has already been created, store the data into the data table if the data table has already been created.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Underwood as modified, by the teachings of Smith et al. because the apparatus to retrieve a plurality of data table schemas for a plurality of data tables of a web based application, and data of the data tables, as each data table schema is retrieved, store the data table schema in a temporal storage location, create a data table in accordance with the data table schema, determine if data for the data table has already been retrieved, store the data into the data table if the data for the data table has already been retrieved, and as each collection of data for a data table is retrieved, store the collection of data, in a temporal storage location, determine if the data table has already been created, store the data into the data table if the data table has already been created would describe each and every document,

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entity, and form and their interrelationships held in the application data tables which store the structured entity relationship model (See Smith et al., column 33, lines 24-27).

As to claim 33, Underwood as modified, teaches wherein the programming instructions, when executed, further operate the apparatus to delete the data table schema and the data of the data table stored in the respective temporal storage locations, upon storing the data of a data table into the data table (See Smith et al., column 33, lines 24-27).

As to claim 34, Underwood as modified, teaches wherein the programming instructions, when executed, further operate the apparatus to delete log-in user names of users when storing data into a data table if the data table is an address book (See Smith et al., column 4, lines 3-8; column 33, lines 24-27).

As to claim 35, Underwood as modified, teaches wherein the programming instructions, when executed, further operate the apparatus to determine if users having entries in an address book are authorized to log in the domain, and add into corresponding entries of the address book log-in user names of users authorized to log in the domain (See Underwood, column 113, lines 19-25 ; also see Smith et al., column 4, lines 3-8; column 33, lines 24-27).

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As to claim 36, Underwood as modified, teaches wherein the programming instructions, when executed, further operate the apparatus to conditionally delete or retain log-in user names of users depending on whether the users are authorized to log in the domain when storing data into a data table if the data table is an address book (See Underwood, column 113, lines 19-25; also see Smith et al., column 33, lines 24-27).

As to claim 37, Underwood as modified, teaches wherein the programming instructions, when executed, further operate the apparatus to:

retrieve a list of users of the web based applications (See Underwood, column 5, lines 59-61; column 16, lines 22-26; column 233, lines 14-17, lines 23-25); determine if the users are registered with the domain (See Underwood, column 14, lines 23-27; column 55, lines 61-67); and register the users with the domain if the users are determined to be not having registered with the domain (See Underwood, column 14, lines 23-27; column 55, lines 61-67).

As to claim 38, Underwood as modified, teaches wherein the programming instructions, when executed, further operate the apparatus to:

determine if the users already have corresponding entries in an address book of the web based application (See Underwood, column 283, lines 45-59, column 283, lines 45-59); create the corresponding entries in the address book if the corresponding entries are determined not to have been previously created (See Smith et al., column

30, lines 43-51); and upon either determining the existence or creation of the corresponding entries, updating the corresponding entries with log-in user names of the users (See Underwood, column 112, lines 54-62; column 113, lines 8-10).

9. Claims 25-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Underwood (U.S. Patent No. 6,633,878) in view of Smith et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,052,693).

As to claim 25, Underwood as modified, teaches a method for copying/restoring a web based application into a domain (See Underwood, column 14, lines 23-27; column 55, lines 61-67).

Underwood as modified still does not teach retrieving a plurality of data table schemas for a plurality of data tables of the web based application, and data of the data tables; as each data table schema is retrieved, storing the data table schema in a temporal storage location, creating a data table in accordance with the data table schema, determining if data for the data table has already been retrieved, storing the data into the data table if the data for the data table has already been retrieved; and as each collection of data for a data table is retrieved, storing the collection of data in a temporal storage location, determining if the data table has already been created, storing the data into the data table if the data table has already been created.

Smith et al. teaches a system for assembling large databases through information extracted from text sources (See abstract), in which he teaches retrieving a

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plurality of data table schemas for a plurality of data tables of the web based application, and data of the data tables (See column 33, lines 11-17);

as each data table schema is retrieved, storing the data table schema in a temporal storage location (See column 13, lines 29-30; column 33, lines 11-17), creating a data table in accordance with the data table schema, determining if data for the data table has already been retrieved (See column 30, lines 43-51), storing the data into the data table if the data for the data table has already been retrieved (See column 33, lines 11-17); and

as each collection of data for a data table is retrieved, storing the collection of data in a temporal storage location, determining if the data table has already been created, storing the data into the data table if the data table has already been created (See column 13, lines 29-30; column 33, lines 11-17).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Underwood, to include retrieving a plurality of data table schemas for a plurality of data tables of the web based application, and data of the data tables; as each data table schema is retrieved, storing the data table schema in a temporal storage location, creating a data table in accordance with the data table schema, determining if data for the data table has already been retrieved, storing the data into the data table if the data for the data table has already been retrieved; and as each collection of data for a data table is retrieved, storing the collection of data in a temporal storage location, determining if the data table

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has already been created, storing the data into the data table if the data table has already been created.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Underwood, by the teachings of Smith et al. because retrieving a plurality of data table schemas for a plurality of data tables of the web based application, and data of the data tables; as each data table schema is retrieved, storing the data table schema in a temporal storage location, creating a data table in accordance with the data table schema, determining if data for the data table has already been retrieved, storing the data into the data table if the data for the data table has already been retrieved; and as each collection of data for a data table is retrieved, storing the collection of data in a temporal storage location, determining if the data table has already been created, storing the data into the data table if the data table has already been created would describe each and every document, entity, and form and their interrelationships held in the application data tables which store the structured entity relationship model (See Smith et al., column 33, lines 24-27).

As to claim 26 , Underwood as modified, teaches wherein the method further comprises upon storing the data of a data table into the data table (See Smith et al., column 33, lines 24-27), deleting the data table schema and the data of the data table stored in the respective temporal storage locations (See Smith et al., column 33, lines 24-27).

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As to claim 27, Underwood as modified, teaches wherein the method further comprises deleting log-in user names of users when storing data into a data table if the data table is an address book (See Smith et al., column 4, lines 3-8; column 33, lines 24-27).

As to claim 28, Underwood as modified, teaches wherein the method further comprises determining if users having entries in an address book are authorized to log in the domain, and adding into corresponding entries of the address book log-in user names of users authorized to log in the domain (See Underwood, column 113, lines 19-25; also see Smith et al., column 4, lines 3-8; column 33, lines 24-27).

As to claim 29, Underwood as modified, teaches wherein the method further comprises conditionally deleting or retaining log-in user names of users depending on whether the users are authorized to log in the domain when storing data into a data table if the data table is an address book (See Underwood, column 113, lines 19-25; also see Smith et al., column 33, lines 24-27).

As to claim 30, Underwood as modified, teaches wherein the method further comprises:

retrieving a list of users of the web based applications (See Underwood, column 5, lines 59-61; column 16, lines 22-26; column 233, lines 14-17, lines 23-25);
determining if the users are registered with the domain (See Underwood, column 14,

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lines 23-27; column 55, lines 61-67); and registering the users with the domain if the users are determined to be not having registered with the domain (See Underwood, column 14, lines 23-27; column 55, lines 61-67).

As to claim 31, Underwood as modified, teaches wherein the method further comprises:

determining if the users already have corresponding entries in an address book of the web based application (See Underwood, column 283, lines 45-59, column 283, lines 45-59); creating the corresponding entries in the address book if the corresponding entries are determined not to have been previously created (See Smith et al., column 30, lines 43-51); and upon either determining the existence or creation of the corresponding entries, updating the corresponding entries with log-in user names of the users (See Underwood, column 112, lines 54-62; column 113, lines 8-10).

10. Claims 2 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Underwood (U.S. Patent No. 6,633,878) in view of Shadmon (U.S. Patent No. 6,208,993), further in view of Smith et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,052,693), as applied to claims 1, 3-5, 9, 11, 13-15 and 19 above, and further in view of Bodin et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,604,106).

As to claim 2, Underwood as modified still does not teach wherein said initializing of a file to store said web based application comprises initializing a compressible file.

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Bodin et al. teaches compression and delivery of web server content (See abstract), in which he teaches wherein said initializing of a file to store said web based application comprises initializing a compressible file (See column 4, lines 18-25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Underwood as modified, to include wherein said initializing of a file to store said web based application comprises initializing a compressible file.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Underwood as modified, by the teachings of Bodin et al. because wherein said initializing of a file to store said web based application comprises initializing a compressible file would minimize the amount of storage space need to store the file.

As to claim 12, Underwood as modified, teaches wherein said programming instructions, when executed, operate the apparatus to initialize a compressible file to store said web based application (See Bodin et al., column 4, lines 18-25).

11. Claims 10, 20, 22 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Underwood (U.S. Patent No. 6,633,878) in view of Shadmon (U.S. Patent No. 6,208,993) and further in view of Smith et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,052,693), as applied to claims 1, 3-5, 9, 11, 13-15 and 19 above, and further in view of Gai et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,651,096).

As to claim 10, Underwood as modified, teaches wherein said copying and storing of files of the web based application (See Underwood, column 10, lines 16-20; column 139, lines 5-15) that are part of a file system into said file for storing said web based application as second plurality of storage data objects under said root directory (See Underwood, abstract; Fig. 1.2, where "table" is read on "non-file system"; and also see column 19, lines 39-44).

Underwood as modified, still does not teach pre-processing access control lists into a self-describing format before storing the access control lists into selected ones of said second plurality of storage data objects.

Gai et al. teaches a method and apparatus for organizing, storing and evaluation access control lists (See abstract), in which pre-processing access control lists into a self-describing format before storing the access control lists into selected ones of said second plurality of storage data objects (See abstract; column 14, lines 56-62; column 20, lines 30-34).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Underwood as modified, to include pre-processing access control lists into a self-describing format before storing the access control lists into selected ones of said second plurality of storage data objects.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Underwood as modified, by the teachings of Gai et al. pre-processing access control lists into a self-describing format before storing

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the access control lists into selected ones of said second plurality of storage data objects would optimize the creation and evaluation of multiple access control lists so as to maintain, if not improve, packet processing speeds (See Gai et al., column 3, lines 34-36).

As to claim 20, Underwood as modified, teaches wherein said programming instructions, when executed, operate the apparatus to pre-process access control lists into a self describing format before storing the access control lists into selected ones of said second plurality of storage data objects (See Underwood, abstract; Fig. 1.2, where "table" is read on "non-file system"; and also see column 19, lines 39-44; also see Gai et al., abstract; column 14, lines 56-62; column 20, lines 30-34).

As to claim 22, Underwood as modified, teaches wherein said retrieving and storing of files of the web based application (See Underwood, Fig. 64; column 5, lines 59-61) comprises transforming one or more access control lists into a binary format before storing the one or more access control lists (See Gai et al., abstract; column 9, lines 25-27; column 20, lines 30-34).

As to claim 24, Underwood as modified, teaches wherein the programming instructions, when executed, further operate the apparatus; to transform a access control list into a binary format before storing the access control list (See Gai et al., abstract; column 9, lines 25-27; column 20, lines 30-34).

Conclusion

12. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

The following patents are cited to further show the state of the art with respect to Database and Operating System Independent Copying/Archiving of a Web Based Application in general:

U.S. Patent No. 5,740,445 to Okuda, for disclosing Information processing apparatus for generating directory information to manage a file using directories.

U.S. Patent No. 5,893,107 to Chan et al., for disclosing a method and system for uniformly accessing multiple directory services.

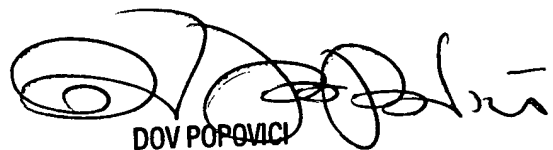
13. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mellissa M. Chojnacki whose telephone number is 730-305-8769. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30am-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dov Popovici can be reached on 703-305-3830. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Mmc
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